

**ORIGINAL**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISIONFILED  
AUG 17 2015CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
By \_\_\_\_\_  
DeputyUNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
PLAINTIFF,

V.

File No. 4:14-CR-00023-A

CHRISTOPHER ROBERT WEAST  
DEFENDANT/ MOTION TO DISMISS  
MANDATORY JUDICIAL NOTICE

Comes now, Christopher Robert Weast upon Motion to Dismiss the Indictment, Mandatory Judicial Notice upon failure of Aisha Saleem, UNITED STATES, and/or UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to Show Cause why the Rules of Equity should not prevail in this case as follows:

FACTS

1. The Judicature Act 1873 says: "When there is a conflict between the Rules of Law and the Rules of Equity, the Rules of Equity shall prevail.
2. In this case, there is a conflict with the Rules of Law and the Rules of Equity because the substance of the Law was not broken.
3. The letter of the law may have been broken but the substance of the law was not broken.
4. The substance of the Law which is the Spirit of the Law is that there was no one damaged nor hurt in this case; and
5. I did not damage any property in this case; and
6. There has to be a Real Party of Interest; and
7. There has been no substantive evidence produced of a damaged party in this case; and

8. The Judicature Acts are a series of Acts of Parliament, beginning in the 1870s, which aimed to fuse the hitherto split system of courts in England and Wales. The first two Acts were the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1873 (36 & 37 Vict c. 66) and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1875 (38 & 39 Vict c. 77), with a further series of amending acts (12 in all by 1899).

By the Act of 1873 (ss. 3,4) the Court of Chancery, the Court of Queen's Bench (known as the King's Bench when there is a male Sovereign), the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer, the High Court of Admiralty, the Court of Probate, and the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes were consolidated into the Supreme Court of Judicature, subdivided into two courts: the "High Court of Justice" ("High Court"), with (broadly speaking) original jurisdiction, and the "Court of Appeal". Besides this restructuring, the objects of the Act were threefold:

- to combine the historically separate courts of common law and equity;
- to establish for all divisions of the new Supreme Court a uniform system of pleading and procedure; and
- to provide for the enforcement of the same rule of law in those cases where equity and common law recognised different rules.

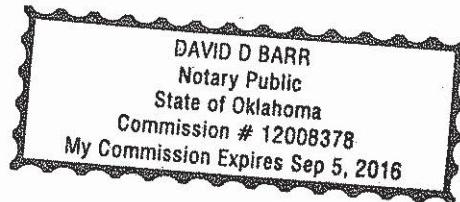
The enactment was bold and revolutionary. By one section the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas (in which only serjeants formerly had the right of audience), and the Exchequer, and all their jurisdiction, whether criminal, legal, or equitable, were vested in the new court. The fusion of the systems of law and equity was not complete, however, as the Chancery (equity) division retained a distinct existence within the new court from the Queen's Bench (common law) division, having a certain range of legal questions under its exclusive control, and possessing to a certain extent a peculiar machinery of its own for carrying its decrees into execution. nevertheless, all actions could now for the first time be initiated in a single High Court, and (subject to such special assignments of business as mentioned) could be tried in any of its divisions.

Unless Aisha Saleem, UNITED STATES, and/or UNITED STATES OF AMERICA respond with supported evidence to the contrary, the above facts stand as Agreement of the Parties and should become the Order of this Court to Dismiss the Indictment based on the fact that the parties are in agreement that there is a conflict with the Rules of Law and the Rules of Equity in this case and the Rules of Equity should prevail. Failure to respond to this Motion to Dismiss should act as equitable estoppel against Aisha Saleem, UNITED STATES, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA since there is an obvious duty to speak in this matter in order to rebut the above facts.

Executed on: 8/12/2015

By Christopher Robert Weast  
Christopher Robert Weast  
833 Hallvale Drive  
Fort Worth, Texas 76108

David D. Barr cc/  
08/12/2015

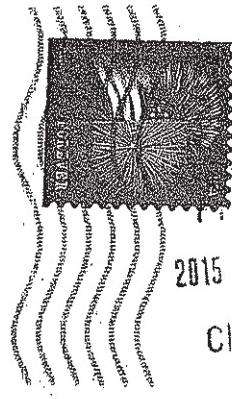


Certificate of Service

The undersigned certifies that he served the attached Motion to Dismiss Mandatory Judicial Notice upon the following:

Aisha Saleem  
801 Cherry Street  
Suite 4  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Executed on: 8/12/2015 By: Christopher Robert Bleas  
% temporary post location  
833 Hallvale Drive  
Fort Worth, Texas 76108



2015 AUG 17 AM 10:54

CLERK OF COUR.

By Christopher Robert West  
47797177  
Federal Correctional Institution  
P.O. Box 1500  
El Reno, Oklahoma 73036

Legal  
mail

47797-177  
Eldon B Mahon - Judge

Judge McBryde  
501 W 10TH ST  
Room 310  
FORT Worth, TX 76102

United States

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FORT WORTH DIVISION  
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